

NEWTONIAN ORBIT PATTERN

Illustrated: 360 degrees of rotation.

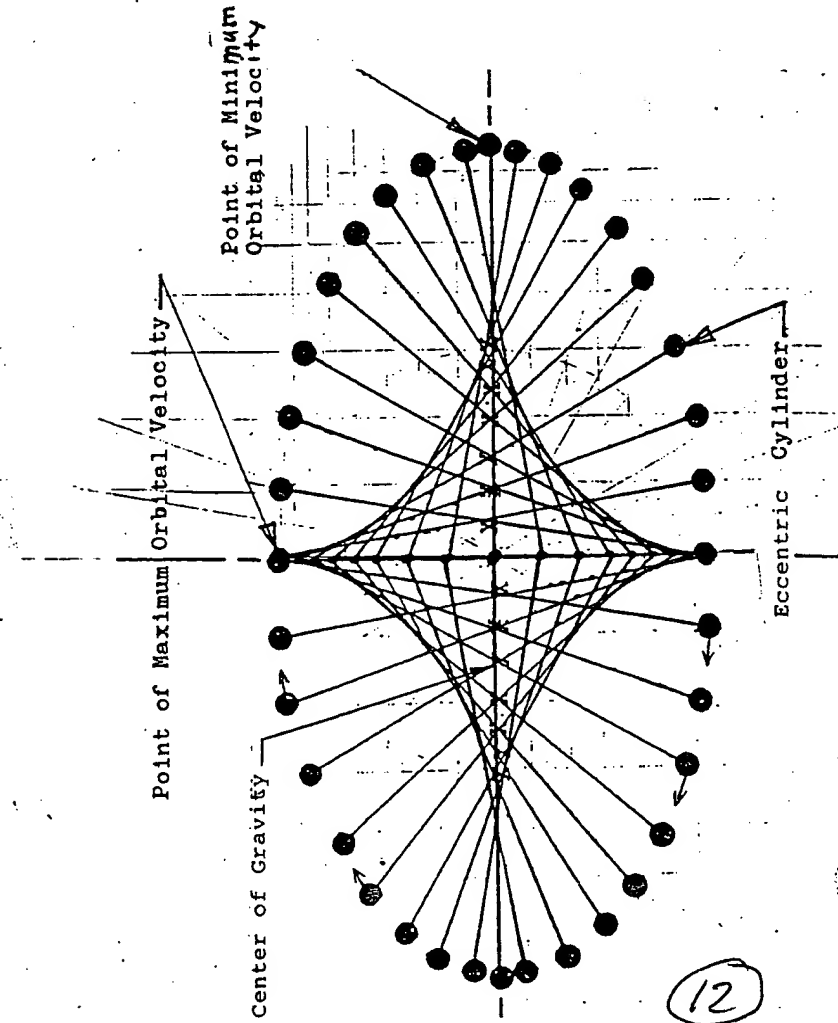


FIGURE #1

NOTES: Diagram shows the orbital pattern of center of mass of offset cylinder where the mass of axle and its attached frame are assumed to equal mass of unbalanced cylinder.

The common center of mass, therefore, is located exactly halfway between the axis of rotation and the center of mass of the offset cylinder. The common center of mass indicated by an "X", moves exactly perpendicular to the vertical line of oscillation of the axle.

The diagram below shows the successive positions of eccentric mass during its rotation for one full cycle or 360 degrees duration total, in 10 degree increments.

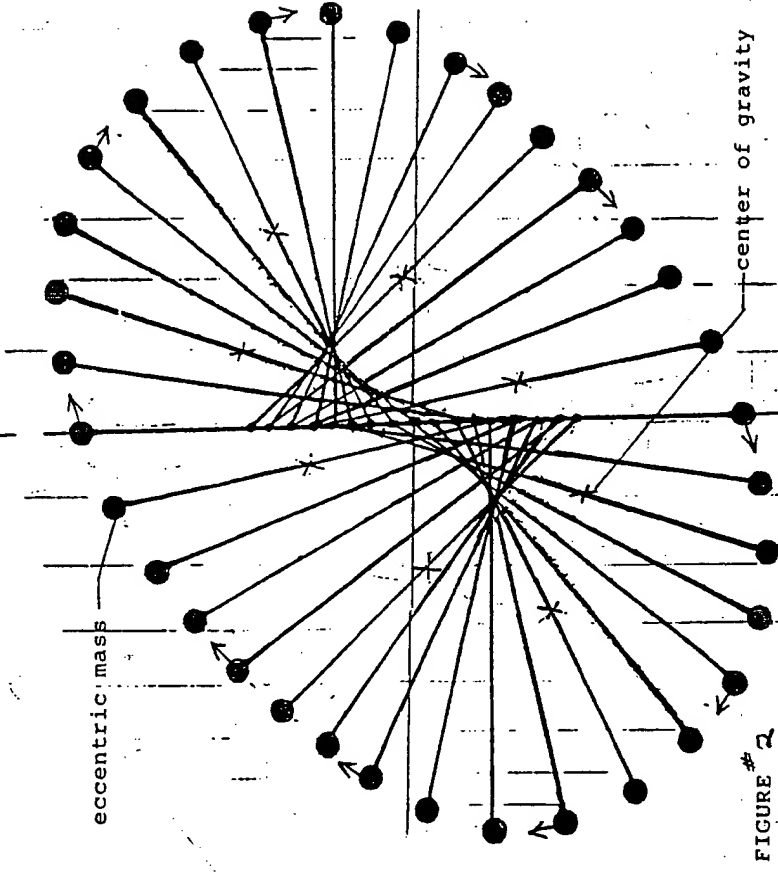
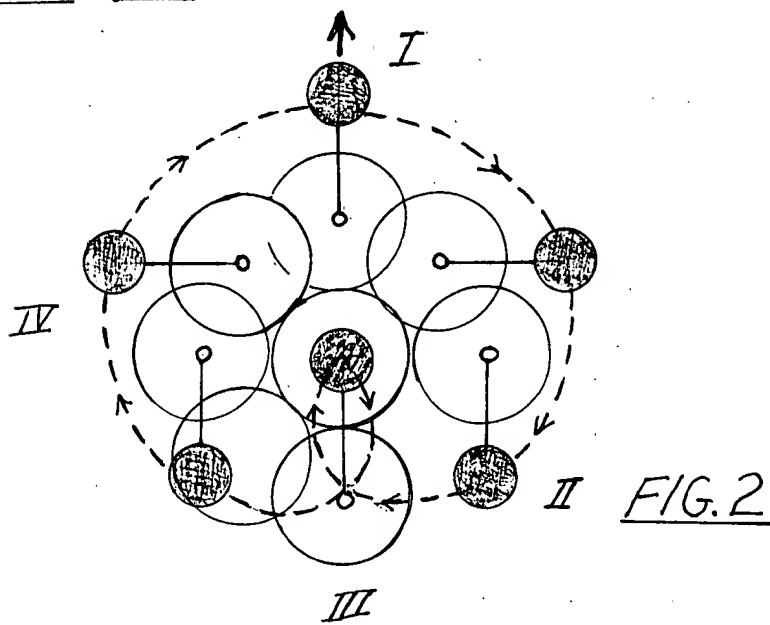
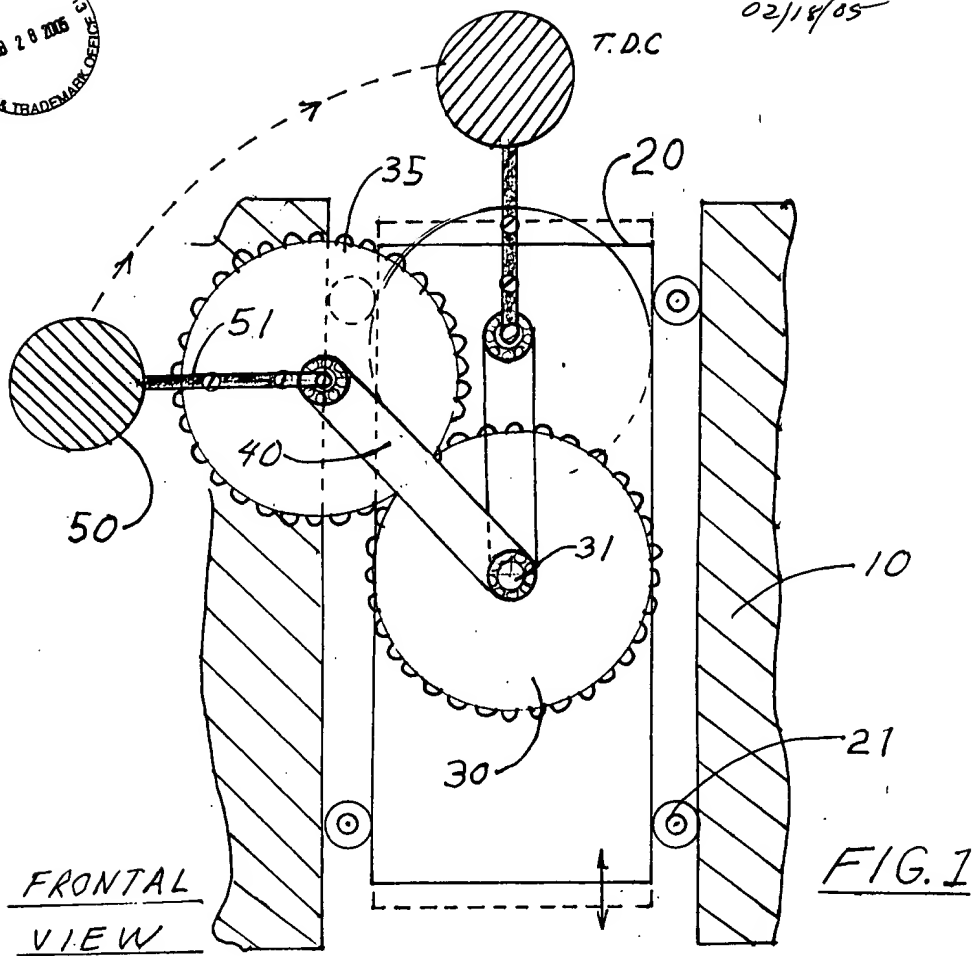


FIGURE #2

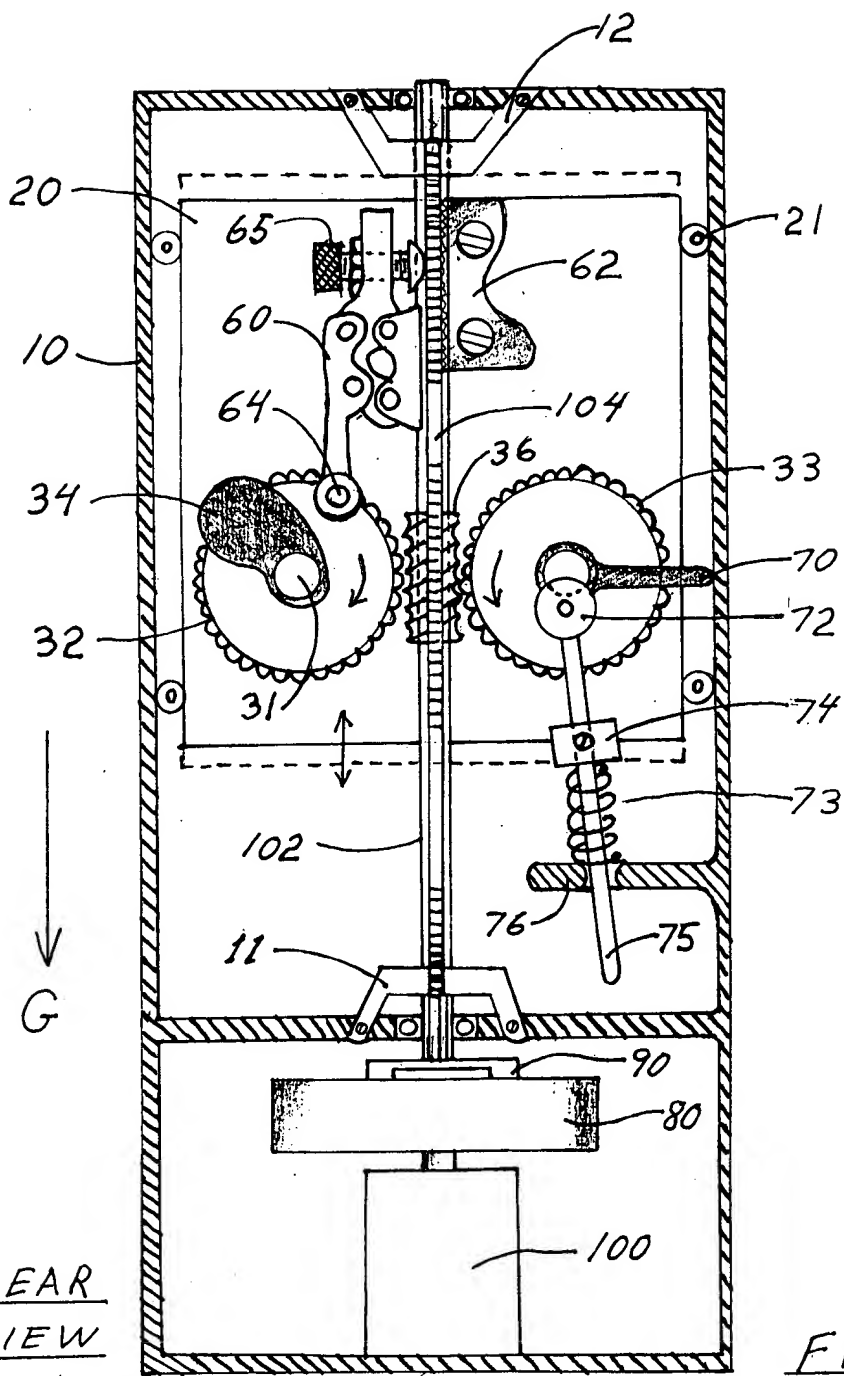
The axis starts its motion at the end of its stroke when at the bottom. For the first 45 degrees of rotation, both the eccentric and axis move upwards, and therefore the center of gravity is likewise displaced upwards with no downward reaction whatsoever. This is called the positive cycle, and is the portion of the total 360 degrees of rotation that can be used for inertia propulsion. Thus, the oscillator is actually a generator of alternating unbalanced force. This force can then be "rectified" to give a continuous but intermittent one-way force.

The reasons why this effect occurs, its analysis and demonstration have been studied for the last 30 years.

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FIG. 5

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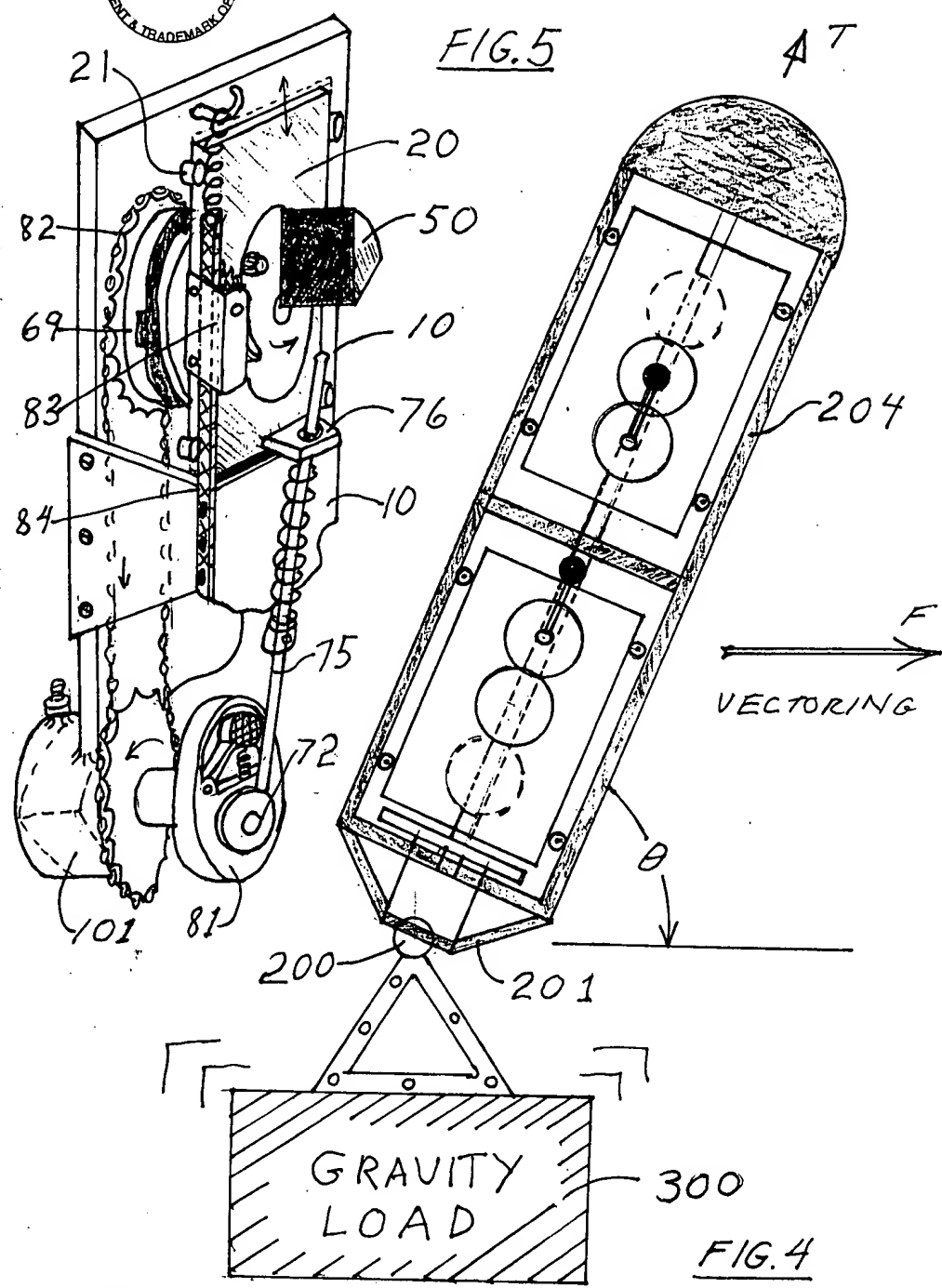


FIG. 4